

ON SKIRMISH.

Gadant Behavior of the 8th Ohio at Gettysburg.

(Continued from last week.) EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: We were early astir. As we gathered around our fires, cooking our breakfast, we discussed the situation. We fully realized the North would be placed in great peril if the rebels won this battle. They had tried both flanks of our army, and our men had barely held their own. To-day they would try the center. Could we hold them? We would or die.

"Boys," said Lieut. Hayden, "to-day will be the decisive battle, and we must whip them. I had rather die than have them whip us." Poor fellow, before night he was killed.

At noon Co. H was sent on the skirmishline again, to the left of the position occupied on the 2d. Our line ran along a strait rail fence, on a ridge that ran parallel with Cemetery Ridge, 300 or 400 yards from the

A company from the Eleventh Corps was sent to reinforce us; and now came another exhibition of official cowardice. Their Captain stopped behind a tree some 25 rods back, and sent his men up to the front. This was more than Capt. Miller could stand. Whipping out his sword he went up to the front, much to the delight of his

There was no firing on our part of the line, as we had orders not to fire unless they advanced, but off to our left some New York troops kept up a constant fusilade. Orders came down to Capt. Miller to have that



WE DISCUSSED THE SITUATION.

with orders to cease firing. He soon came back and reported that he could not stop them. They were Germans, and could not understand why they should stop firing. They pointed to the dead and wounded. "Nein! nein! Sehet die toden, and ver wundeten, wir wollen shiessen!" and kept

The sun beat down upon ns fiercely as we sat or lay along the fence. Many a wistful thought went back to the old well and shade at home. A rebel, taking courage from our quietness, came up near our line to administer to a wounded comrade. He scanned our line to see if there was any hostile demonstration, but we respected his mission of mercy, and left him unmolested.

"Hello, what the devil are they up to over Instantly the line is alert, and all eyes are watching a stirring scene over on the opposite ridge. Battery after battery was wheeling into position. The guns were placed as close together as they could work them. Several batteries came down into the field and unlimbered. Soon the ridge was lined with guns for a mile or more. We watched

them as the gunners loaded, then stood at attention, awaiting the signal. We were now to pass through the most dreaded ordeal that a soldier has to endure. Any soldier of experience knows what it is lying unprotected under the fire of one battery with no chance to shoot back. We were in the line of fire of nearly 300 guns. Ohio, Dixon, Iil. Of course, we were not expected to be in much danger from our own guns to our rear, but they had to shoot pretty close to the top of our ridge, so we got the benefit of most of the defective ammunition.

The rebels had about 150 guns massed in them from our position,

At 1 o'clock the signal was given: two flame and smoke burst from every gun in our front. An auxious moment passed; then the rails and dirt flew around us; men were torn to pieces or grievously wounded; some of these that could do so went limping to the rear; the rest of us lay down and made ourselves small as possible.

that now reigned abov , and around us. The their flying pieces pattering on the ground some unfortunate comrade was hit.

For two long hours the unearthly din was strained to such a tension that it seemed as if to speak a word would snap them. About brave deed is entitled to a large page in 3 o'clock the firing died away. We got up history and a big medal-of-honor. I will my's cavalry under Wheeler." and shook ourselves, glad that we had caped so far.



"NEIN! NEIN!"

Our Eleventh Corps comrades were still with us. They had bravely stood the ordeal, but their doughty Captain had disappeared. We soon began to see the glint of bayonets

among the trees on the ridge opposite us. "Boys," said Capt, Miller, "they are going to make a charge. See that your guns

are in order." Their lines soon made their appearance marching down the slope. When they reached the fields they halted, then dressed ranks. They were ordered forward. It was a grand sight; their line appeared to be

deep, proudly they stepped off in quicktime, their flags waving and dipping. An officer on a white horse, evidently their leader, rode swiftly up and down their line. Our artillerymen now had a mark for their guns. Ragged gaps soon began to appear

Faster and faster the shots tore through. but they closed up, and with bowed heads came bravely on. Now they came within our range, and a ripple of fire ran up and down the skirmish-line. We could not hit the man on horseback. Now they were closing up on us fast, and we had to fall back. We moved off to our right rear, firing as we fell back. We saw their left flank would pass a little to the south of the cut in the pike. As we reached the pike we found the regiment standing to arms in the cut.

We quickly took our place in line. The Eleventh Corps boys formed by themselves, but no commissioned officer showed up to lead them. . "Will you follow me, boys?" asked our

Adjutant, Depuy. "Yes, they would." The rebel lines were now nearing our cut.

This way, Co. H," said Capt. Miller, as he sprang out of the cut. We quickly followed. The rest of the regiment and the Eleventh boys seeing the movement also sprang out. As we reached the bank the regiment formed, facing the left flank of the rebel



WE POURED A VOLLEY INTO THEM.

We advanced to a fence that ran at back and soon marched the valiant Captain | right angles to the road. Beyond the fence were large masses of rebels. They had met the fire from our main line, and were in coninto them, which added much to their confusion. No need to waste any bullets with so fair a mark before us.

It was a fearful, ghastly sight to see men firing stopped. He sent Serg't Hitchcock down slaughtered so. Our main line was pouring a hail of bullets into them, while the artillery was mowing swaths through their ranks into the air like chaff by bursting shells. "O er the fence, boys! Give it to 'em! time.
Go for their colors!" But they were not going to let us have it all our way. They

> wounded. But there was no faltering. It was but a few moments before their line melted away. All who could do so were ard mentions, is some miles south. rapidly making their way back across the

battleflags, a large number of prisoners, and | word Woodstock. the prestige of making one of the most daring charges during the war. It was Leggett was several miles to our right, and owing to the confusion the rebels were in, during the fight he was several miles to our that we were not utterly annihilated; for rear, until about dark, when I fell back to in on the following day. Here were capwe were at least a quarter of a mile from

The bugle blew the assembly. Ninetvwe reached the field on the morning of the distant. 2d. We were ordered to fall back to the rear of the main line. As we passed the 14th Ind., they fell in and presented armsa tribute we highly appreciated. As we



"THIS WAY, Co. H."

reached a good camping-ground, we stacked arms and sank wearily to the ground, alforus, was over .- T. S. POTTER, Co. H, 8th

Oils Cure for Cancer.

Dr. Bye has discovered a combination o oils that readily cure cancer, catarrh, tumors, and malignant skin diseases. He has cured over six thousand persons within the last our front. We could plainly see most of three years, over one hundred of whom were physicians. Readers having friends afflicted have seen that same Mounted Infantry Bri- A 27th Ohio Man Discredits Dr. Herrell's should cut this out and send it to them. guns were fired over on the right, and two Book sent free, giving particulars and prices shells came whizzing over. Immediately of oils. Address Dr. Bye, Indianapolis, Ind. the men I was fighting, except our own, the

NO YARN THAT.

Enlisted Men of the Regulars Seldom Get Credit for Daring Deeds.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In your issue of Jan. 3, 1895, C. S. Yaroger, Co. H. Pen cannot describe the pandemonium 4th Mich., questions the story about Jim Candy charging through the rebel infantry, air was filled with he vling, shrieking mis- then dismounting and limbering up a brass siles; shells were bursting all around, and Napoleon, then charging back through the same infantry to our lines, coming out safely like nuts shaken from a tree. Occasionally with the gun, as described in my article in right flank, by Gen. Force, and my battle at 8th Ill. a grean or shrick would announce that your issue of Dec. 20, 1894, at Gaines's Mill,

This story may look thin to the comrade, agree with him there; and there was not a man of Batteries L and M, 3d U. S. Art., given in the Memphis Appeal, published at bayonet wound in my left leg just above the at Harrison's Landing, after the seven days'

battle, but thought so too. Some claimed that because James Candy is stranger still, our Captain, I believe, did and to expect no favors.

I could tell Comrade Yaroger of just as brave deeds as Candy's at Gaines's Mill. Private Moffitt voluntarily jumped off his horse and took the sponge-staff out of our Captain's hands and loaded a gun with it, after three or four men were shot away from good soldier.

and file were hardly ever properly reported, | time place their loss at 94 killed and 361 unless a man had a particularly good friend among the commissioned officers who would

Comrade, I believe if you served with the 4th Mich., and were where the shells of the conspicuous one of the campaign? Battery D. 5th U. S., went over your heads, you were where you could tell of just as

For scrofula in every form Hood's Sarsaparilla is tate to refer to them for confirmation of the nearly a mile in length, and, three lines the radical, reliable remedy. It positively cures, | correctness of all my statements.

NOONDAY CHURCH.

justice. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I have been reading with great interest the article written by Gen. Howard, descriptive of the 'Atlanta campaign." There are few men for whom I have greater admiration, either as an accomplished soldier or a Christian gentleman, than Gen. Howard, and it pains me to have to criticize a statement made by him. In doing so, however, I am pleased to

to take issue was made from reports or information gained from others. My object in writing this letter is simply to prevent an injustice being done in history to the noble body of men who under me fought in a cavalry combat which Gen. Joseph E. Johnston very properly designates as "the conspicuous one of the campaign" and I sincerely trust that Gen. Howard will receive my statements in the spirit in which

they are written. Gen. Howard, in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE | Utah.

of Jan. 10, 1895, says: "There are four distinct combats which ought to come into the battle of Kenesaw; for both hosts were there vis-a-vis for the Its Final Capture in 1863-Troops on the struggle: The combat with Wheeler's cavalry near Brush Mountain; the cavalry combat against Jackson; the battle of Kolb's Farm the 22d of June, and the determined first combat. It is substantially as follows:

One of Blair's Divisions (Leggett's) had

gallant Force with his brigade to occupy that | depended for their flour. "When. Gen. Force's men, by a sharp skirground, and would have been badly routed had not Leggett at once sent Force a battere of artillery. This with the speediest actiabled to rally."

No man who was in the battle of Noonday Church can recognize it under the guise of siderable confusion. We poured a volley | Gen. Howard's story of "The First Combat." and truthful history of this battle. I say first as infantry, then as cavalry, and having rescue of these poor, imprisoned brutes, and

Atlanta campaign, issued by the War Department, you will find on the map which with shell and canister. Men were thrown places Marietta near the southeast corner,

returned our fire with interest, and many standing at the left side of the road. (In possible that artillery could be taken, of our boys went down. Lieut. Hayden my published account I made the mistake dropped dead. Capt. Miller was fearfully of calling this Ebenezer Church.) The creek forts to the east of the Gap itself, and about south of the church, with a course from Another rush, and the two forces come to- southeast to northwest, was known to us as gether. A hand-to-hand struggle took place. Mnd Creek, and here is where the fight com-

The McAfee's referred to by me is Mc-Afee's Crossroads, directly north from the Our little regiment had as trophies three church, and you will find it close under the

Before I crossed Noonday Creek Gen. our third position on the east bank of the creek, where we finally repulsed Wheeler and closed the combat. This again placed eight fell into ranks, out of 208 with which | Leggett on our right, and still several miles

At no time was he or Gen. Force within guage, protecting distance. A rally was never necessary. We never at any time lost our formation, or were in such condition as to render a rally possible.

From first to last the battle was steady, stubborn fighting on our part. At no time were we driven. The changes in position Martin's Division being thrown in rear of my right. (In my published account I said Allen's Division. This is a self-evident error, for in the same article I show that Allen commanded a brigade in Martin's Di-

The second change was made for the purpose of occupying a more favorable position, which I had selected before abandoning the

Gen. Howard is in error in saving "our cavalry under Garrard." 'Tis true the fight was made by Garrard's cavalry, but Garrard most exhausted. The battle of Gettysburg, with us during the fight. I commanded, was west of the Noonday Creek, and was not and the fight was made at first by my brigade alone, and the only support or assistance I received was from three regiments of

the Mounted Infantry Brigade of our division, under Col. Miller. We were hard pressed when Col. Miller, with three of his regiments, came to our assistance, and at that moment I would rather gade than any other in the entire army.

There was no battery near enough to reach glorious Chicago Board of Trade Battery, porting distance, it could have reached the enemy only by firing over us.

Every man who has any knowledge of Gen. Howard knows that under no circumstances would he make a statement which he did not believe to be correct in every particular. The inaccuracy in this case, it appears to me, is caused by his running to-

Noonday Church. What Gen. Cox said of this fight was that he "witnessed it from the hill near Kenekept up. We lay there with our nerves but it is nevertheless a fact. He says the saw," and that it was "one of the most

> Atlanta, Ga., June 25, 1864, is given in my knee. I think the worthy Doctor is writing March 1, 1894. In it nothing whatever is Iowa, Puyallup, Wash. was a man of no education, our Captain did | said of the "volley after volley" from the not recommend him for a commission. What | hill-top, and undoubtedly if such a thing had occurred, the Confederates would have not even mention him in his report as a been only too glad to make the most of it, delight only to be thrown aside because it good soldier. Had this been a volunteer | for the purpose of saving themselves from battery, promotion would surely have fol- the mortifying imputation of having been lowed; but in the Regular Army all enlisted | so signally defeated in their declared intenmen were supposed to do their full duty, tion of capturing my brigade with a force which outnumbered it at least ten to one. story is not inconsistent with this account; that according to him this cavalry combat was the conspicuous one of the campaign. I fail to see wherein it is consistent with Gen. Howard's story, which makes the whole that gun while in the act of loading it, and affair a grand flasco, in which Wheeler was when it seemed certain death for a man to driving us, and our only salvation from being delay ordering something they have never attempt to load it, the sharpshooters being badly routed was the protection given us not 30 yards from the gunners. Yet, in his by the Leggett-Force battery on a hill-top report, the Captain simply said he was a several miles distant, and which we hear of

now, 30 years after, for the first time. Why, the most daring deeds in the rank The Marietta papers published at the wounded, and I turned over three Lieutenants and 10 enlisted men prisoners. Does not this account for Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's assertion that this cavalry combat was Our loss, for the force engaged, was also

heavy-one officer and 12 enlisted men without yarning. I say, honor to whom officer and 15 enlisted men missing. honor is due.—W. F. Wieland. There are many men still living wi There are many men still living who were

Maj. Wirt Davis, of the 4th U. S. Cav., was Gen. Minty Clears Away a Threatened In- a young Lieutenant in the same regiment, and took a conspicuous part in the action. Maj. Frank Mix, who commanded the

4th Mich. Cav., is now Superintendent of the Yale Lock Works, at Stamford, Conn. Capt. Robinson, who commanded the Chicago Board of Trade Battery, is now a prominent merchant of Milwankee, Wis. Lieut.-Col. Green, of the 7th Pa. Cav.,

at that time a Licuteuant in the same regiment, is now a prominent merchant and manufacturer in Cincinnati, O. know that the statement with which I have Comrade Larsen, who has written several interesting and truthful sketches for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, was a First Sergeant

in the 4th U. S. Cat., and took part in the All of these, and a hundred others whom could name, besides the many comrades of the Mounted Infantry Brigade, who are still living, will, I doubt not, wouch for the entire truthfulness of the history of the battle of Noonday Church as written by me.-R. H.

CUMBERLAND GAP.

North Side. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: The capture of Cumberland Gap in 1863 was an important event, and as one who was there attacks and repulses at different points along I am glad to notice that some of the boys the Kenesaw line during the 27th of June. still remember it. The burning of the old "Gen. Cox, for our side, in his 'Atlanta | mill by the 9th Mich. was one of the most Campaign,' has given a brief account of the daring exploits of the war, and assisted greatly in the capture of this stronghold. Too much cannot be said in praise of those just prrived and gone into place on Sher- who dashed into a place so completely surman's left flank. Leggett noticed a hill to rounded by batteries and infantry and

But in all that has been said of the capture of the Gap I see little or no notice of mish with the Confederate advance, had the force on the north side, composed of the gained the crest, to their astonishment they | 22d Ohio battery, 86th and 129th Ohio, and had in plain view before them a serious con- two or three companies of the 8th Tenn. flict already on between our cavalry, under | Cav., about 2,500 men in all, commanded by Garrard, with Wheeler. Garrard was losing | Col. John De Courcey, of the 16th Onio, who had been in the Gap when it was occupied by Gen. George Morgan. The brigade had been made up at Camp Nelson and came from the hill-top poured in upon the enemy's down by easy marches, arriving within horsemen volley after volley, and with such | sight of the Gap, about seven miles distant, protection the cavalry of Garrard was en- where we could be seen by the rebels (with glasses) for a short distance.

Col. De Courcey determined to mystify them as to the number under his command, In the issue of March 1, 1894, I gave a full alry across the strip of road, sending them genuity came with its usual alacrity to the battle advisedly, for it is fully entitled to them drag the running-gears of some wagons to represent artillery, so completely If you will refer to the official maps of the deceiving Gen. Frazer, commanding the duly enlisted in the service of their adopted

Yankees on the north side. The infantry and battery left the road position in front of the Gap, climbing hills, | man." Almost directly north from Marietta you | crossing creeks, and dragging the battery | The Cedar Creek Bridge-Sheridan's Cor- | Co. I; three companies of the 41st Iowa, will find Noonday (or Lattimer's) Church | by hand through places where it seemed imfinally arriving directly opposite one of the one mile distant.

Our approach was quickly noticed. We menced. Brush Mountain, which Gen. How- done. De Courcey sent a demand for a surrender, but was told they were in negotiation with Burnside on the south. He refused to pay attention to the answer, and surrender, which was acceded to, and ontured 2,400 rebels and 14 pieces of artillery, none escaping except the 55th Va., which scattered and got away in the mountains.

The prisoners were sent north under escort of three companies of the 86th Ohio, supporting or, to use Gen. Howard's lan- portion of the 8th Tenn. Cav. De Courcey | Cedar Creek battle, Oct. 19, 1864. I was on was placed under arrest by Gen. Burnside for insisting on surrender to him, and sent back, never to return to his command.

The rebels were badly deceived as to the strength of the Union force on the north side, and this, with the burning of the mill, were undoubtedly the main factors in causwere made in obedience to orders given by | ing their surrender. Excusing himself, Gen. me. The first change was made to prevent | Frazer claimed that he feared they would be starved out, not knowing that the troops on the north side had nothing whatever to eat for two days before his surrender.

For nine days afterward we lived on what we found there, till the wagon-trains came up, and it was a tough live indeed. The 86th Ohio, 129th Ohio, and 22d Ohio battery remained at the Gap as garrison. If any other infantry regiments got into the Tennessee Valley at the Gap at the time of the surrender, they were not seen by the writer, although it was known that they were within a few miles. Never after its surrender on Sept. 9, 1863, was the Gap in the possession of the rebels.-H. T. CAR-LISLE, Co. C, 129th Ohio, Princeton, Ind.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is the only champion the soldiers have among the great papers of the country. The best way to help all | the initials "L. H. B." cut in the stock. veterans is by getting it more subscribers.

FIRST ON BLAKELY.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In Picket Shots of Dec. 27 Dr. David H. Herrell claims | Down to Dixie Land," as sung by a supthat Joseph Groves, First Sergeant, Co. F. and not a shot was fired by any other. If 8th Ill., was the first man on the rebel there had been another battery within sup- | works at Fort Blakely April 9, 1865. I beg leave to differ. I was there, and can testify from personal knowledge. In the first place the 8th Ill. was on the

right of the 27th Iowa, and I know the 8th did not leave its line of works (to our right) until the 27th Iowa was fully one-third of the distance from our breastworks to the rebel forts, and our works were some 20 gether the capture of the hill near Sherman's | yards nearer to the rebel works than the I know that the 8th Ill. could not travel

any faster toward the enemy than the 27th Iowa could and did. The 10th Kan. and the 27th Iowa's flags were on the works at works in front of myself before I was there, | want to keep track of you." The Confederate account of this battle as | which I can give good proof of, as I have a article in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE of from hearsay .- J. H. COFFMAN, Co. I, 27th

A Valuable Legacy. Every new discovery in medicine has been hailed with could not stand the test of time. This, however, is not the case with Dr. Peter's Blood Vitalizer, the old Swiss-German remedy. For over a century it has stood the test of time, and thousands will testify to its cura-Gen. Howard says Gen. Johnston's brief tive qualities. Dr. Peter's Blood Vitalizer is an article of great merit. It not only expels disease from the body, but it creates new, rich, red blood, and has proved itself to be an excellent tonic. Many have been fooled with so-called blood-cleansing remedies; therefore, it is but natural that they heard of before, All of these Dr. Peter Fahrney advises to write him for a copy of the Surprise; it costs only one cent for a postal card, and the certified testimonials which he finds therein will convince even the most skeptical of the real merits of Dr. Peter's remedies. However, those who desire to act as agents for the medicine should write immediately for terms. Dr. Peter's Blood Vitalizer is not to be found in drug stores, and is to be had only of authorized local agents, or from the proprietor, Dr. Peter Fahrney, 112 South Hoyne Ave., Chicago. brave acts performed by some of your men | killed, 38 enlisted men wounded, and one | Do not let the druggist, who does not have | produce." the medicine for sale, persuade you that this and that is just as good and better. Dr. engaged in this battle, and I do not hesi- Peter's Blood Vitalizer is the only one of its kind, and no other medicine can be substi- Alling, who came from Scotland and settled Ainsworth was commissioned Colonel, Nov. tuted for it. in some Eastern State.



A Southron's Trick. M. B. Duffie, 19th Mich., Battle Creek, Mich., writes: "Among the many strange and far-seeing experiments tried by the people of the country through which we passed on our famous march to the sea to keep their goods and chattels from falling into our hands, we do not now recall one which gave evidence of so much shredwness, to say nothing of the hard labor necessary to accomplish G. MINTY, Brevet Major-General, Ogden, it, than the scheme of a Georgia man to keep

his mules from joining our procession. "About half-way from Atlanta to Savannah our attention was directed to some spots of fresh-looking earth out through the brush to the right of the road. Being always on the alert for such indications, which usually denoted the burial place of certain eatables drinkables, wearables, etc., a few of us rode over to see what it meant. We had often found things buried to shield them from our rude gaze, but never before nor since had we found a pair of mules entombed. But such was the case.

"Looking through a little trap-door, like the man-hole into a cistern, we saw, down about 12 feet, the bright eyes and pricked-up the left of his line of march. He sent the burned this mill, upon which the garrison ears of the occupants, who greeted us, strangers and Yankees though we were, with a regular long-eared laugh. How in the world did the owner ever get them down there? The place was about 14 feet square. He must have led the mules out to the spot where he wanted to hide them, and by the help of his slaves began to dig, first on one side and then the other, leading the animals back and forth, letting them down a little lower and lower each time until he had them out of our reach, or thought he had.

"Whether they remained in their novel stable till after the rear-guard and stragglers had gone by is a matter of some conjecture and considerable doubt. Our position in advance of the column would not admit our taking the time to get them out ourselves, and during the afternoon marched the cav- but it is safe to conclude that Yankee inthat, braying a sad au revoir to their discomfitted master aforetime, they were soon rebels, that he believed there were 16,000 | country, and followed in humble mien the victorious cohorts of our indomitable and beloved leader, whom we so familiarly the position of the contending armies at that and proceeded across the country to take called, with pride and pleasure, 'Pap' Sher-

command, Centerville, O., says: "It is impetuous charge, the bridge across Cedar were shelled from the fort, but no harm | Creek was gone, -had been burned or other- | May 17, 1866, and the other companies June lively skirmishing ensued all that day and the battle. Early would scarcely have tal loss, one officer and 29 men killed and the next, when he again sent a demand for burned it behind him to cut off his own re- one officer and 93 men died. treat. I think I was on the bridge the day Sept. 9 the 86th Ohio marched into the Gap after the battle. I have always understood and took possession, the other troops going that the artillery was captured by the sudden charge of the cavalry from both flanks and the narrow bridge impeding progress. Who knows if the bridge was gone? I think

it was there." He also says: "It seems that many claim to be the 'little Corporal,' who rode to the three companies of the 129th Ohio, and a front with Gen. Sheridan the time of the picket that morning on the left flank line and our post was cut off from camp and the front and forced back in the stampede, and I saw Sheridan on his wonderful ride, racing to save his army. When he passed me he had outstripped all, and was riding alone. A 'little Corporal' may have overtaken him before he reached the battle-line, but it is surprising that so many 'little Corporals | should have done so."

Homes for Settlers,

Aug. E. Zeitler, M. D., Demorest, Ga., writes: "The universal testimony as to our genial climate is that we are unusually blessed. The same can be said of the water. Fruit-trees and grape-vines are now being planted. Gardening will be in order in a few weeks. The productiveness of these hills is wonderful, and the price of land is cheap. Some of my correspondents are coming here. Those from the Northeast will travel by way of Washington and Danville; those from the Northwest will travel through Chattanooga and Atlanta.'

Lost and Found. L. H. Bower, Co. I, 179th N. Y., Odessa N. Y., wants to find his army musket with Adjutant of Post 14, Benton Harbor, Mich., has the discharge of Thomas Smith,

Co. I, 34th N. J. Songs and Poems.

J. H. Mayses, Sergeant, Co. K, 28th N. Y., Corunna, Mich., wants the song "Marching posed rebel spy in Banks's army. Speak Up, Boys. M. B. Duffie, Battle Creek, Mich., writes:

Where are the boys who composed the Twentieth Corps Headquarters escort from Atlanta to Washington-those fellows who used to wear a 'XX' on their arm? Where are you, Capt. Gardner, Lieut. Clarke, Geo. Mickle, Alf Million, Blivens, Hendrickson? What has become of Col. Asmussen, Col. Perkins, and the rest? You are not surely all dead. I have thought of you all many times, and would like to know your whereabouts, and how the battle goes with you. Where are Albert Earle, Charlie Fuller, John Kirby, and all the other Co. K, 19th Mich., boys? I have not seen or heard of B. B. Jones, Co. K, 13th Ky., Marion, Kan.,

says his company went into the Shiloh fight with 80 members, and on Monday evening Capt. Gilbert Fisher called the roll of Co. K, and 13 was all who were left to answer to their names. There are two of those living in Marion, and now they want to know from some member of Co. K, or from Capt. Gilbert Fisher, who the other 11 were that answered to their names. Their names are Barzella B. Jones and Charles Ames. Alfred Aurandt, Co. E, 84th Pa., Belcourt, Ky., urges the veterans to write to THE NA-

TIONAL TRIBUNE. They often renew acquaintance through this means.

Differs with the Doctor. Thos. Higgins, Fort Dodge, Kan., writes: The issue of 3d inst. contains a letter written by Dr. M. O. Perkins to the effect that comrades can obtain good homes in Chambers, Jefferson, and Liberty Counties, southeast Texas. It is a very desolate region. The few inhabitants are illiterate, and there are no schooling facilities. It is a very paradise for alligators and snakes. Land is cheap, as the Doctor says, and the soil will produce plenty, but when the crops are matured they soon spoil on account of the warm climate; consequently there is nothing grown in that County that can be called a staple article, except cotton. I have seen large quantities of vegetables raised in that County and no market for them. The towns are small and there is no demand for farm

L.formation Wanted. John S. Alling, Wyoming, Pa., wants information of his grandfather, John Sorden of the 10th N. Y. State Militia. Ira W.

FREE CURE.

ALHAVIS is a Positive Core for Kidney & Urinary Diseases, Rheumanism, etc. It is from the new Polynesian shrub, \$AVA-\$AVA (botanical name: Piper Methysticum) described in New Fork World, Feb. 8, 1893, and Medical Gazette, of Dec. 1892. Endorset by the Hospitals and Physicians of Europe as a sure Specific Cure for Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Rheumatism, Diabetes, Bright's Disease, Brick-Dust deposits, Livas Disease, Bright's Disease, Brick-Dust deposits, Livas Disease, Brick-Dust deposits, Liver Disease, Female Compiaints, pain in back, etc. Sold at Two Dollars a Bottle. Descriptive Book sent free to all. We know that ALNAVIS is a Positive Cure for these diseases, and to prove to you its Wonderful Effects, and for the sake of introduction, we will send you enough for one week's use, by mail, prepaid, FREE, if you are a Sufferer. It is an unfailing cure. A trial costs you nothing. Address, The CHURCH KIDNEY CURE CO., 416 Fourth Avenue, New York.

THEIR RECORDS

Brief Sketches of the Services o Various Regiments.

[THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has in hand several undred requests for regimental histories. All such requests will be acceded to in due time, although hose now received cannot be published for at least six months, owing to lack of space. Numerous sketches have already been published, and of these none can be found room for a second time.]

The 2d Mich. Cav.

of the Potomac. Loss, four officers and 70 men killed and two officers and 266 men The 1st Mich. S. S.

Organized at Kalamazoo and Dearborn from April to October, 1863, to serve three years; mustered out July 28, 1865. Col. Charles V. De Land was discharged Feb. 4, 1865. Maj. E. J. Buckbee was in command at muster-out. At Spottsylvania, while in Wilcox's Division, Ninth Corps, it lost 52 killed. At Petersburg its loss was 22 killed, 53 wounded, and 81 missing. Fox gives it as one of the 300 fighting regiments, it having lost six officers and 131 men killed and 165 men from other causes.

The 4th Mo. Organized at Benton Barracks, St. Louis, in the Fall of 1864, to serve one year; mustered out Aug. 8, 1865. Samuel A. Holmes was Colonel. The War Department credits it with three engagements. Ten men were killed and 58 died while in the service.

The 7th Iowa Cav. Companies A to H, inclusive, were organ-

ized at Davenport from April 27 to July 13, 1863, to serve three years; the Sioux City Cavalry, organized at Sioux City Nov. 14, 1861, was assigned to this regiment as organized at Iowa City in October, 1861, W. J. Crosley, Co. G. 34th Ohio, Cook's were assigned as Cos. K. L. and M. Companies I, K, L, and M were mustered out claimed that on Oct. 19, 1864, when Gen. at expiration of terms and veterans and Early's army was driven back by Sheridan's recruits of Co. I being transferred to Co. L. Cos. A to H, inclusive, were mustered out wise destroyed,-and that this was the reason | 22, 1866. Col. Herman H. Heath, Lieut. why so much of Early's artillery (49 pieces) | Col. John Pattee, and Maj. George O'Brien was captured. This is news to me. The were brevetted Brigadier-Generals. Maj. bridge was certainly there the day before James B. David was brevetted Colonel. To-

> The 44th Mo. Organized at St. Joseph in Fall of 1864: Cos. A to I to serve one year, and Co. K to serve six months; mustered out at expiration of terms. Col. R. C. Bradshaw was brevetted Brigadier-General. The War Department credits it with four battles. It lost 34 killed, 37 wounded and a large number in missing at the battle of Franklin. It served in Ruger's Division, Twenty-third Corps. Total loss, four officers and 61 men killed and five officers and 168 men died.

The 15th Mo. Organized at St. Louis in Fall of 1861 to serve three years; veteranized; mustered out Dec. 25, 1865. Col. Francis J. Joliat resigned. Joseph Conrad, in command at muster-out, was brevetted Brigadier-General. The War Department credits it with 18 battles. It served in Steedman's Brigade, Sheridan's Division, Fourth Corps, and in Kimball's Brigade, Newton's Division, Fourth Corps. It is one of Fox's 300 fighting regiments, and lost 115 killed, or over 12.5

The 5th Battery, Wis. L. A. Organized at Milwankee, Oct. 1, 1861, to serve three years; mustered out June 6, 1865. Capt. Oscar F. Pinney died of wounds received at Stone River. Capt. Charles B. Humphrey resigned in April, 1863. James McKnight, Brevet Major, was in command at muster-out. The War Department credits the battery with 15 battles. One officer and five men were killed and one officer and 18 men died while in the service.

The 19th Wis. Organized at Milwaukee in March and April, 1862, to serve three years; veteranized; mustered out Aug. 9, 1865. Col. Horace T. Sanders was brevetted Brigadier-General. He was mustered out April 29, 1865. Brevet Brig.-Gen. Samuel K. Vaughn then commanded the regiment. The regiment served in Brooks's Division, Eighteenth Corps, and lost two officers and 41 men killed and three officers and 113 men from

other causes. Its loss at Gettysburg was particularly heavy, 61, or over 12 per cent. of the 508 men engaged being killed. The 22d Wis Organized at Milwankee, Sept. 1, 1862, to serve three years. Members whose terms would have expired before Oct. 1, 1865, were mustered out June 12, 1865, and others were transferred to the 3d Wis. Col. William L. Utley resigned July 5, 1864. Col. Edward Bloodgood was in command at time of consolidation. It is credited by the War Department with 10 battles. At Resaca, while in Butterfield's Division, Twentieth Corps,

men killed and three officers and 163 men The 4th Iowa.

it lost 11 killed, 56 wounded and a number

missing. It also served in Ward's Division,

Twentieth Corps. Loss, two officers and 75

Organized in State-at-large during Summer and Fall of 1861 to serve three years: veteranized; mustered out July 24, 1865. Col. Greenville M. Dodge was promoted to Brigadier-General. During the latter part of service it was commanded by Samuel D. Nichols. It is credited with 28 battles by the War Department. At Pea Ridge, while in Carr's Division, it lost 18 killed, 139 wounded and a number in missing. At Chickasaw Bayou it lost seven killed and 105 wounded. Its losses in other battles were also heavy. Total loss, six officers and 109 men killed and two officers and 132 men died.

The 7th Iowa.

Organized at Burlington in the Summer and Fall of 1861 to serve three years; veteranized: mustered out July 12, 1865. Col. Jacob G. Lauman and Col. Elliott W. Race were both made Brigadier-Generals. Several of the Captains became Lieutenant-Colonels of other regiments. James C. Parrott, Brevet Brigadier-General, was in command at muster-out. At Belmont it lost 74 men killed; over 18 per cent. At Corinth its loss aggregated 122. It is credited by the War Departfighting regiments, having lost seven officers and 134 men killed and four officers and 164

FITS EPILEPSY. The only sure treatment I insure and 134 men killed and four officers and 164

Manufacture. men from disease and other causes.

The 177th N. Y. In November, 1862, at Albany, this regiment was organized to serve nine months. Most of the men who enlisted were members

the 16th of the following month. It was assigned to the Third Brigade, Sherman's Division, Department of the Gulf, and served with it until March, when it became part of the Nineteenth Corps, in which it served in various brigades and divisions until mustered out Sept. 10, 1863. It was commanded during its entire service by Col. Ainsworth, It took part in many battles, but its severest loss was during the siege of Port Hudson, where its aggregate was 23 officers and men. The loss in action was less than 10, but over 160 died of disease and other causes.

The 18th Ohio.

Organized at Athens in Fall of 1861, to serve three years, and mustered out Nov. 9, 1864. Veterans and recruits were consoli-Organized at Detroit, Oct. 2, 1861, to serve | dated with similar detachments from the 1st, three years; veteranized; mustered out Aug. 2d, 24 h, and 35th Ohio, and this organization 17, 1865. These important promotions were | was known as the 18th Ohio Veteran Regimade: Col. Gordon Granger to Brigadier- ment. The Colonel of the regiment was T. General; Col. Philip H. Sheridan to Briga- R. Stanley; the Colonel of the veteran regidier-General; Maj. R. H. G. Minty to Lieu- ment Chas. H. Grosvenor. At Stone River. tenant-Colonel of 3d Mich. Cav.; Maj. Russell | it lost while in Negley's Brigade, Fourteenth A. Alger to Lieutenant-Colonel 6th Mich. Corps, 26 killed, 115 wounded, and a large Cav. Thomas W. Johnson was in com- number in missing. Its total loss was four mand at muster-out. The regiment served officers and 72 men killed and 1 officer and in McCook's Division, Cavalry Corps, Army | 154 men from disease and other causes.

The 130th Ind.

Organized at Kokomo from December, 1863, to March, 1864, to serve three years; mustered out Dec. 2, 1865. Col. Charles S. Parish commanded the regiment. Loss, two officers and 26 men killed, and one officer and 146 men died. It served in Hascall's Division, Twenty-third Corps.

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